

# FRENCH CONFIDENT ON EVE OF ANOTHER GERMAN ATTACK--- Huns Again Repulsed Yesterday---London Anxious About British at Kut

## TURK BADLY DEFEATED BY BRITISH ON TIGRIS

Driven Back One and One-Half to Three Miles

Germans Before Verdun Still Held Firmly

(By Times Special Cable.)  
London, April 14, 2:30 p.m.—Defeat of the Turkish forces in Mesopotamia by the British was reported officially to-day. In an engagement on the Tigris the Turks were driven back from one and one-half to three miles.

The text of the statement says:  
"General Lake reports that on the afternoon of April 12 our forces on the right (south) bank of the Tigris, forced back the enemy's advanced lines over a distance varying from one and one-half to three miles."

"To do this they had to cross an inundated belt, intersected by deep cuts, from 500 to 1,200 yards wide, extending from the Tigris to the Umm-el-Brahm marsh."

"On the left bank, water from the marshes has been driven by a north-west gale into some of the enemy's trenches at Samanyay. The enemy was heavily punished as he took refuge from the flood in the new position."

THE VERDUN FIGHT.

Paris, April 14, 11:45 a.m.—West of the Meuse a violent bombardment was delivered by the Germans against the French lines to the west of Hill 304, says the French official communication published this morning. Yesterday evening to the east of the Meuse a small attack was made on the French positions south of Douaumont, but it was completely repulsed. There was a lively bombardment south of Esdromont. In the Woëvre district artillery duel took place.

The text of the statement follows:

"On the left bank of the River Meuse there was a violent bombardment last night of our first line to the west of Hill No. 304. On the right bank the Germans yesterday evening delivered an unexpected small attack against our positions to the south of Douaumont, but the movement was completely repulsed."

"The night passed in relative quiet, with the exception of a fairly spirited bombardment, in the region to the south of Haumont."

"In the Woëvre district there has been an artillery duel in the sector of Moulinville. Nothing else of importance is reported from the rest of the front."

(Continued on Page 9.)

## LONDON GROWING APPREHENSIVE AS TO FATE OF KUT-EL-AMARA

Comparison is Being Drawn Between Townshend's Force and That of Gen. Gordon.

London, April 14.—The morning papers express some apprehension regarding the situation of General Townshend at Kut-el-Amara, although it is unanimously affirmed that Western Turkey's Turkish official communication is greatly exaggerated. As to the size of the beleaguered force, there is no certain information. According to a statement made in Parliament, the division originally under General Townshend's command was supplemented by other troops when he advanced on Ctesiphon. But his force has since been diminished by at least 6,000 casualties.

## ALL GET IN THE MOVIES WITH YOUR LARGEST BUNDLES

Conservation Committee Will Have Pictures "Took" on Monday Next at Gore.

How would you like to see yourself in moving pictures? Sure you would. You're long had as idea that Francis X. Hamilton and Beverly Rayne he nothing on you, but you haven't had your chance, eh, what? Well, here it is at hand. Fred W. Maxwell, father and manager of the Red Cross conservation show, and George E. Meador, chairman of the committee, have arranged to have a camera man take up his stand outside the little red house on the Gore on Monday. All you need to do is get yourself on the screen to see a bundle of waste paper to the little show. All this is being arranged as a grand wind-up to the Rotary Week, which has already more than justified its in-

## A WONDERFUL ELECTRIC CELL

(By Times Special Cable.)  
Vienna, April 13, via London, April 14.—The Telegraph says that the Budapest chemist, Dr. Just, who was the inventor of the Wolfman lamp, has discovered an electric cell, with iron and carbon electrodes, whose electricity is composed of an organic substance which renews its vigor completely from the oxygen of the air in a short time. Electrodes having 300 square centimetres surface give a current of 5 to 6 amperes with 25 cell tension. One hundred watts was taken from one cell for four hours in succession, and the cell was then given half an hour's rest and it was found that its power was completely restored.

## SPORTSMEN'S CAMPAIGN

To-day's programme:  
2.00 to 4.00 p.m.—Route march.  
4.10 to 4.40 p.m.—Physical drill. Gore Park.  
4.50 p.m.—Recruiting address and singing. Gore Park.  
5.15 p.m.—Singing. Queen's Theatre.  
7.45 p.m.—Physical boxing and singing. Queen's Theatre.  
To-morrow's programme:  
2.00 a.m. to 2.30—Squad drill. Market place.  
2.30 a.m.—Recruiting. Market place.  
2.35 to 3.15 p.m.—Route march. Gore Park.  
3.15 to 3.45, noon—Physical drill. Gore Park.  
3.50 p.m.—Singing. Gore Park.  
4.00 p.m.—Recruiting. Starting at the corner of King and Hargrave.  
4.10 p.m.—Recruiting. Gore Park and along route.  
4.20 to 4.50 p.m.—Physical drill. Gore Park.  
4.50 p.m.—Physical drill. Gore Park.  
5.00 p.m.—Physical drill. Gore Park.  
5.10 p.m.—Physical drill. Gore Park.  
5.20 p.m.—Physical drill. Gore Park.  
5.30 p.m.—Physical drill. Gore Park.  
5.40 p.m.—Physical drill. Gore Park.  
5.50 p.m.—Physical drill. Gore Park.  
6.00 p.m.—Physical drill. Gore Park.  
6.10 p.m.—Physical drill. Gore Park.  
6.20 p.m.—Physical drill. Gore Park.  
6.30 p.m.—Physical drill. Gore Park.  
6.40 p.m.—Physical drill. Gore Park.  
6.50 p.m.—Physical drill. Gore Park.  
7.00 p.m.—Physical drill. Gore Park.  
7.10 p.m.—Physical drill. Gore Park.  
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7.30 p.m.—Physical drill. Gore Park.  
7.40 p.m.—Physical drill. Gore Park.  
7.50 p.m.—Physical drill. Gore Park.  
8.00 p.m.—Physical drill. Gore Park.  
8.10 p.m.—Physical drill. Gore Park.  
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9.00 p.m.—Physical drill. Gore Park.  
9.10 p.m.—Physical drill. Gore Park.  
9.20 p.m.—Physical drill. Gore Park.  
9.30 p.m.—Physical drill. Gore Park.  
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9.50 p.m.—Physical drill. Gore Park.  
10.00 p.m.—Physical drill. Gore Park.  
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10.20 p.m.—Physical drill. Gore Park.  
10.30 p.m.—Physical drill. Gore Park.  
10.40 p.m.—Physical drill. Gore Park.  
10.50 p.m.—Physical drill. Gore Park.  
11.00 p.m.—Physical drill. Gore Park.  
11.10 p.m.—Physical drill. Gore Park.  
11.20 p.m.—Physical drill. Gore Park.  
11.30 p.m.—Physical drill. Gore Park.  
11.40 p.m.—Physical drill. Gore Park.  
11.50 p.m.—Physical drill. Gore Park.  
12.00 p.m.—Physical drill. Gore Park.

## MANSLAUGHTER

In Verdict Against Man Who Killed Joseph McKibbin.

After deliberating one hour the jury in the case of George (Reddy) McEach, notorious police court character, charged with the murder of Joseph McKibbin, former Hamilton man, on January 21st, this year, returned a verdict of manslaughter. The accused in the Criminal Assizes yesterday, at Toronto, before Chief Justice Sir Glenholme Falconbridge, the prisoner was remanded for sentence. A notable feature of yesterday's proceedings was the strong love manifested for McKibbin by Ethel Davis, the woman in the case over whom all the trouble started. She sought an interview with the man and the meeting was a most touching one. McKibbin was a very affecting. A dramatic moment was when the jury filed back into the court. McKibbin, standing up, stiffened and clutched the rail of the prisoner's box. His face blanched to a deathly pallor. He strained his ears for the foreman's remarks, and when the word manslaughter reached him, the tension of his countenance fled, and he sank to his seat, leaving a rash of thankfulness that the verdict was manslaughter. It was then that Miss Davis ran to him.

## TWO WOUNDED

One Hamilton Man and One From St. Catharines.

The casualty list to-day contained the names of one Hamilton man and one from St. Catharines. Driver Fred May, 230 Balaam avenue, this city, was reported wounded. Capt. Robert A. Adie, 5 Adams street, St. Catharines, was reported wounded. He is a brother of Stuart Harry Adie, formerly telegraph operator in the Spectator and Times editorial rooms, who while attached with the 19th battalion, wrote some very interesting letters over the pen-name of Omar.

## Easter Egg Dyes.

The children all like colored eggs. Easter time. We have Pass' package dyes and transfer dyes. Assorted colors and designs, all suitable for this season. Also carious transfers. All are very easy to use. Five cents per box. See Park & Rynga, Market square.

## FINAL DEMAND UPON GERMANY

Said to Have Been Decided On by U. S. Cabinet.

Sussex Passenger Gives Lie to Hun Claims.

(By Times Special Wire.)  
Washington, April 14.—It was indicated to-day that the next step in the submarine crisis, probably the sending to Germany of the cumulative evidence which the United States contends shows violations of Berlin's assurances, will be taken within the next 48 hours. Developments are expected to follow rapidly. The President and the Cabinet are understood to have agreed that the presentation of the cumulative evidence, accompanied by a definite and final demand for evidence of Germany's good faith and observance of her guarantees, but probably will be accompanied by no less a demand than that the Administration officials regard the German line as a serious admission that the Sussex was torpedoed.

THE EVIDENCE ARRIVES.  
Notwithstanding the fact that Sir Charles Allison, of the British Foreign Office, the evidence in the Sussex case, which has been gathered for the American State Department, arrived here to-day on the American liner steamship St. Paul. It included affidavits of the survivors and was part of an exceptionally large amount of evidence gathered by the American Embassy in Paris and London.

Among the St. Paul's 586 passengers was John W. Huxley, of Bluewood, N. J., who is President of the United States Rubber Export Co. of this city, and who was a passenger on the Sussex, escaping unhurt. Mr. Huxley, after confirming previously cable news dispatches regarding the attack on the Sussex, stated positively that from the hour that the vessel left New Brunswick until the moment that she was attacked, and for nine hours thereafter, he remained on board, as he stated, except the destroyer which came to the rescue.

Mr. Huxley made this statement in connection with the text of Germany's note of April 10 to the State Department, citing an attack by a German submarine on an unarmed vessel in the vicinity of the Sussex at the hour when the latter met with mishap. Mr. Huxley said also that he was positive that the vessel was not an ammunition. The German note declared that a "violent explosion" on the ship which was torpedoed warranted "the certain conclusion that great amounts of munitions were aboard."

## IS THERE BREAD COMBINE?

OLD MINTOSH WILL ANSWER

Had a Session Yesterday Afternoon With One of the City's Largest Bakers.

A number of grocers in Hamilton are receiving letters from the bakers at the old price, five cents a loaf, to retail at six. One grocer, who sold 500 loaves of this bread on Saturday called on Mayor Waters to-day and informed him that others were getting the same opportunity.

"Many women have called me to express their admiration of the price," he said, "and I have been obliged to give every confidence in the ladies of Hamilton, and know that they will, by making their own bread whenever possible, assist in the campaign for cheaper bread. I feel that they owe to the community a duty to do this."

General Carruthers today reported to the War Department that he had received no word from General Pershing on the night Wednesday at Paris, but that he is constructive to press for information.

## ANXIOUS AS TO THE FATE OF U. S. FORCES IN PARRAL

Washington is Worrying as to Fate of the Little Band Attacked by the Mexicans.

(By Times Special Wire.)  
Washington, April 14.—Great anxiety was felt in official circles to-day over the fate of Major Tompkins and his little force of United States cavalry, attached in Parral, Mexico, on Wednesday. Known to be outnumbered, perhaps beleaguered, in a district notoriously anti-American, it was feared that the little band might be annihilated. Lack of information from the beleaguered detachment intensified the anxiety.

## SIR SAM WANTS PROBE TO BE VERY THOROUGH

Canada's War Minister, in New York, talks on the Munitions Graft Case

Brings Highest Praise For Our Boys in Britain and in Trenches

(By Times Special Wire.)  
New York, April 14.—Major-General Sir Sam Hughes, Minister of Militia and Defence for Canada, arrived here to-day on the American liner steamer St. Paul from Liverpool, on his way to Canada, to answer charges of alleged favoritism in the expenditure of money for the purchase of munitions of war for the Canadian Government.

He will appear before a Royal Commission appointed to investigate charges made by G. W. Kite, a member of the Canadian Parliament, that middlemen's profits aggregating \$1,500,000 were made through the awarding of contracts by the Canadian Shell Committee to the International Fuse Company and the American Ammunition Company.

SIR SAM'S STATEMENT.

The following is the full text of a prepared interview concerning certain statements about fuses, made in the House of Commons during his absence in England, given to the press by Major-General Sir Sam Hughes upon his arrival here to-day. He said:

"I have only been informed in a general way what these statements were. I have not had time to read them. I am glad of the opportunity of having them all fully set out and exposed to the full light of day."

"I have no comment to make on the conduct of those who, taking advantage of my absence, are filling the public mind with the most serious and untrue statements about fuses, made in the House of Commons during my absence in England, given to the press by Major-General Sir Sam Hughes upon his arrival here to-day. He said:

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## U. S. BREAK WITH HUNS?

(By Times Special Wire.)  
New York, April 14.—A cable to the Tribune from Paris says:

"A number of a large banking firm—one of the largest three international bankers in New York—who is in Paris, received yesterday from his first assistant, 'Return at once, dispute with Germany implied.'"

Another big New York banker also received "an urgent cable calling him home for the same reason. Both men will sail on Saturday."

Netty—I noticed you didn't even rise when Borely entered. Netty—Oh, I can't stand for him under any circumstances—Judge.

## EXPECT ANOTHER ASSAULT ON FORT VAUX AT VERDUN

But French Have Not Needed to Call Up Reserve Artillery Yet

Every Counter Was Made At France's Terms and Was Successful.

(By Times Special Wire.)  
New York, April 14.—A special cable to the World from its Paris correspondent says:

"Another hull has set in on the Verdun front, but in the opinion of the French military authorities it will not be of long duration. The title of the campaign against the positions about Fort Vaux is deemed a certain prelude to a further advance by German infantry upon the point which the Crown Prince occupies. Consider the key-note of his offensive on the east bank of the Meuse."

I learn from a person close to the Government that at least three divisions have been brought westward from the Russian front by the German high command since April 8, and that one, possibly two, of these participated in the fighting at the Fort Hounou (Dead Man's Hill) line on April 11.

It also has been ascertained that an over increasing percentage of youths of the 1916 class, and in some company of the 1915 class, are being sent to the front in the 11th Bavarian division, and the 11th division.

In the 28th company Pioneers, 1st division, half the effective are of the 1916 class, and in one company of the 1915 class, half the effective are of the 1916 class. It is not permissible to say much about French formations at this stage of the military conflict, but I am able to state the two following points: First, General Pétain has not yet brought forward all his reserves of heavy artillery, of which the monster 400 millimetre (16-inch) shells are the mainstay. Second, the lobby of the Ministry of Munitions at Paris is so strong that it is not likely to undertake an attack on the Meuse since April 11 has been the day chosen by the Germans for the purpose of the French commander-in-chief.

Furthermore, every such counter-attack has been extremely successful, notably that in the Calotte woods a week ago, which drove the Germans into a

trench line weaker than any they have occupied in this sector since the Bretonnais got to Fort Douaumont. There have been few of these counter-attacks. The French have been said another time in print, but in not one case have the Germans succeeded in capturing the French front line, or corner so tight they were obliged to strike back at a better suited to their needs—because each was attached to a giant tractor, and hence quite independent of the railroad transport. I am told that many of these guns are being kept in reserve, awaiting the day when the need for them will arise.

## STILL HAS HOPE

Mayor Feels the Camp Issue is Undecided.

"We have not lost it," observed the Mayor this morning, in alluding to the communication yesterday from the Militia Council that it did not look as if Hamilton would be decided on a military camp at present. His words were said to Mr. Stewart, M. P., yesterday, but the latter left Ottawa last night for Hamilton, so may not have received the message. Gen. Logan, Lieut-Col. McBurney, Lieut-Col. McBurney all have the location of a camp here. "If we do not get it, it will be because some of the military men at Ottawa have been so stupid as to add the Mayor, who still intends to urge Ottawa to bring some of the outside soldiers here for the summer."

Tobacco Brings Every Day.

Cut T. B. Senator, Orinco, Old Chum, Man's Great West, One Dollar, Meerschaum, Rex or 2 packages for 25c; King George Mary 6c, at peace's cigar store, 107 King street east.









# No More Excellent Boys' Clothes! Canada



You've never seen a time when it was so important to you to be sure of what you're getting for your clothes money as right now.

War conditions have "played hob" with the wool and dye markets, and it's up to all of us to make the best of it.

So far we have had no trouble because of our tremendous advance buying; but when present stocks are sold out prices must advance, and no guarantee of color can be given.

The values we offer you now in Boys' Suits will not be equalled again in many a day, and the wise parents are choosing earlier this season than usual.

## NORFOLK SUITS AT \$7.50

This is to be one of our very popular prices this year. Many of these have two pairs of knickers and the materials and patterns are specially suitable for everyday school use. Grey mixed tweeds, brown and navy blue serges. The smaller sizes up to 10 or 11 years for \$7.50, and up to age 17 for \$8.50.

## DOUBLE-BREADED SUITS \$6.75

The plan double-breasted sack coat style is always in demand here and we have the stock to choose from to-morrow. Some very exceptional values in this lot for ages 11 to 17 years.

Included in this lot will be some odd suits carried over from last year and priced at \$8.50 and \$10.00, all to go at \$6.75.

## NORFOLK SUITS AT \$5.00

You'll find but few stores able to fit out your boy this season at the same price as a year ago. Our buying facilities enable us to give you a good strong Tweed Suit, with an extra pair of Bloomer Knickers to match, for \$5.00, and when you see the other suits at the same price with one pair of knickers it will not be hard to decide which is the better for your boy.

Sizes up to 10 or 11 years, \$5.00, and up to 17 years for \$6.00.

## BETTER BOYS' SUITS

The largest retail clothing dealers in all Canada handle our make of boys' garments because of their goodness. We use in these better grades the same fabrics that go in our men's suits, and most parents appreciate this enough to pay us \$10.00, \$12.00, \$13.00 and \$15.00 for boys' suits, and they certainly get big value at these prices.

## Top Coats and Reefers

We sell hundreds of these little Coats to girls as well as boys. Parents should see them because of the good value. We have a lot of Little Top Coats at \$3.75, \$5.00, \$6.50, \$7.50 and \$8.50, made from navy chevrons and pebble serges, shepherd checked worsteds and rough faced tweeds, in light and dark grey mixtures. Tan Covert Coatings and fine Navy Serges, \$5.00 to \$10.00.

## Let the Boy Play Soldier

A fresh lot of Soldier Suits just finished, including tunics, trousers, puttees and cap. Correct in every detail. Sizes to fit boys age 3 to 11 years. Prices \$3.95, \$5.00, \$6.50 and \$7.50, according to quality. Caps, 50c and 75c extra.



## FIRST LONG TROUSER SUITS

Very few clothing manufacturers in Canada make any distinction between small men's and big boys' suits. They expect the boy to choose his first long trouser suit from a lot of garments made for little old men. Twenty years ago we did the big boy business the same way and "get away with it." But not so now. Boys are boys, and young men are quite different. They are the most critical customers we have.

We now have six special models for young chaps, one of which is our "First Long Trouser" model for the growing boy. The materials are blue serges and chevrons and smart patterns in tweeds, priced at \$10.00, \$12.00, \$15.00 and \$18.00.



# 10 and 12 James Street N.

F. R. SMITH, MANAGER

## CHURCH UNION RECOMMENDED ONCE AGAIN

Presbyterian Union Committee Stands by Plan for Consolidating Work.

## MINORITY REPORT

Will Oppose Plan—Objectors in East—Scheme for Local Unity Also.

Toronto, April 14.—Church union is again recommended by the Union Committee of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of Canada, and the resolution passed yesterday will be considered at the meeting of the Assembly in Winnipeg in June. After discussion, which lasted for two days, a motion to this effect was passed, sponsored by Principal Gander, of Knox College. There was spirited opposition to the resolution, however, and the minority report was adopted. The motion was carried on division, and two members announced that they would take out themselves the privilege of presenting minority reports to the Assembly. It is possible that either or both of these members may not decide to carry out their intentions. It was a long mission problem that loomed large in the minds of the "Union" committee, and it was this alone that practically decided the day. It was a question of Christian unity, Canada, and a majority of the members considered that this should be done to the best possible advantage. The problem of converting the non-Christian immigrants was one that required the deepest attention of the ministers who formed the committee. As our minister summed up the situation after the session was over: "Canada ought to be Christian in the fullest sense of the word. The result will probably effect the conversion of home missionaries favorably, but this is a minor consideration. The big

problem is to do the work that we have in front of us, and to do it most effectively. It is up to the churches of Canada to eliminate the waste of men and money in the great task of preaching the Gospel to the scattered congregations of the Northwest."

## OBJECTIONS IN THE EAST.

A frank admission by one of the members of the committee was to the effect that most of the objections to the union proposal did not come from the west. The vote on the resolution which was finally carried on division, had the support of over sixty per cent of the members, and the others indicated that they were opposed.

The motion was moved by Principal Gander and was seconded by Vice-President Rev. D. M. Hanes. A feature of the resolution is the section which provides for the formation of committees of three, one of whom shall be the Superintendent of the district, to meet similar committees from the Methodist and Congregational Churches for the purpose of advancing local union and co-operation. This clause applies to the thirty-seven Presbyteries of western Canada and the four Presbyteries of New Ontario.

The text of the resolution as passed by the committee is as follows: "Whereas, according to the official returns laid before this Assembly, a large majority of elders, communicants and adherents have voted in favor of union with the Methodist and Congregational Churches of Canada, and the Assembly in June, 1915, 'Whereas the pastoral charges and mission fields in the 27 Presbyteries of the 4 western synods—Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, including also the 4 Presbyteries in New Ontario, where the practical need of union would effect the greatest changes, gave the overwhelming decision of 688 for union, as opposed to 49 against union;

Whereas the Presbyteries when consulted under the barrier act declared by a majority of 49 to 15, with two ties, that they were in favor of union with the Methodist and Congregational Churches of Canada, on the basis approved by the Assembly of 1915;

Whereas the Methodist and Congregational Churches of Canada have by very large majorities indicated their readiness to enter such a union and thus take the first step towards the reunion of Protestant Christians in Canada;

And whereas the years immediately following the war will be critical in the religious and national life of Canada to permit these three churches to continue groping about in uncertainty and relationship to each other with no definite goal;

And whereas the years immediately following the war will be critical in the religious and national life of Canada to permit these three churches to continue groping about in uncertainty and relationship to each other with no definite goal;

## DEFINITE COMMITMENT TO UNION

Therefore the Committee on Union at the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of Canada, recommended to the General Assembly, that at the meeting in Winnipeg in June, 1916, a resolution be passed definitely committing the Church to union with the Methodist and Congregational Churches of Canada, on the basis approved by the General Assembly of 1915 and by a large majority of the Presbyteries under the barrier act, provided that the other churches mentioned agree to the same.

This decision is formally announced to the Methodist and Congregational Churches of Canada, and of union be not fixed at the consummation of the union.

That within the period of one year after the decision was made, a large majority of the Presbyteries under the barrier act should be permitted to take a vote on the question of union, and that thereafter the Assembly proceed through its Union Committee in co-operation with the Methodist and Congregational Churches of Canada, to seek the necessary action in Parliament to enable the Methodist and Congregational Churches of Canada to enter such a union.

That the union be consummated as soon thereafter as the regular session of the General Assembly can be taken.

## PRISON REFORM

Parliament Approves of Ontario's Reform Legislation

Ottawa, April 13.—Ontario's prison legislation with regard to the more civilized treatment of prisoners by placing them on industrial farms, was approved by the House of Commons today.

The bill, which was introduced by Mr. J. W. Edwards, of Frontenac, was passed by a vote of 104 to 10. The bill provides for the establishment of industrial farms for the reception of prisoners, and for the payment of wages to the prisoners for their work on these farms. The bill also provides for the payment of wages to the prisoners for their work on these farms.

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## STILL A LULL IN FIGHTING ABOUT VERDUN

Hun Guns Bombard Dead Man Hill, but French Fire Holds Infantry.

## THE CASUALTIES

Both Sides Deny Reports of Heavy Losses in the Late Struggle.

Paris, April 13.—There has been a lull in infantry fighting in the Verdun region for the past 24 hours, although the German artillery still continues to bombard the French positions against Hill 304 and Le Mort Homme, on the west bank of the Meuse. These are heights which the German command, as evidenced by recent operations, considers necessary to further operations on this side of the river.

Last night the Germans made preparations for an attack against Hill 304, concentrating their troops in the Bois de Malancourt for the purpose. The French batteries in a neighboring sector concentrated their fire on assembling columns of the Germans and a certain of fire was thrown out in front of the French lines guarding Hill 304. These artillery precautions on the part of the French resulted in the Germans making no move from their trenches.

The meaning of the present lull is necessarily a matter of conjecture. One explanation offered by military critics is that the Germans needed time to bring up new reserves of men, guns and ammunition to continue the attack. Another explanation is that the lull is the natural sequence of the failure of the general attack launched by the Germans last Sunday. Granted that gains were made in the sector of Le Mort Homme, French military writers do not believe that the gains made were proportional to the losses incurred. The claim of the German War Office that 35,775 prisoners have been captured at Verdun was denied today by the French War Office. According to the French War Office, the Germans have captured less than 17,000 French at Verdun, including wounded.

## DENY HEAVY CASUALTIES.

The Berlin Overseas News Agency sent out this report.

"According to a correspondent from the front," the French authorities are spreading reports that German losses before Verdun. It is said that one battalion of chasseurs lost 1,076 men, that is to say about the total number. It is also reported that the 13th Army Corps lost 17,000 officers and men in storming the Village and Fort of Vaux. This corps never participated in the fighting for the Village or the Fort of Vaux.

The French calculate that the German losses reach the round figure of 200,000. The German casualties have not been in proportion to the importance of the German gains. Besides, among the casualties is a great percentage of men who were captured by the French.

The number of prisoners taken by the French is insignificant, as the only soldiers captured by them were some who were too bold and advanced far beyond their goal.

The French are steadily retreating, they must, of course, give imaginary figures. The Germans, on the other hand, have for seven weeks been burying dead Frenchmen on the battlefield, and rescuing French wounded soldiers by the thousands.

Incidents are said to have occurred regarding the French losses, 150,000, or four army corps.

## FRENCH REPORT.

Paris, April 13.—The official communications issued by the War Office tonight reads as follows:

Between the Oise and the Aisne our artillery displayed a very active and effective activity against enemy organizations at Montsouffrant and Nampcel.

To the west of the Meuse and in the Woëvre the artillery was less active, and infantry action occurred during the course of the day. One of our long range guns shell-fired the station at Novant-sur-Meuse, and on the Corny bridge, north of Pont-a-Mousson. A fire broke out in the station building. The day was calm on the rest of the front.

## Witches of Germany.

Presburg-In-Breisgau made it hot for witches in the old days. No town in Germany was more famous for detecting witches and for burning them. The witches were said to have averaged nearly one a month. The suburb of Wittenberg was especially notorious. The local executioner won a lot of money by being called in to this village to catch and burn the witches. Four horses were used. The witches, however, put down with burning, and the last witch in the neighborhood occurred in 1751. But on the Kandel, a hill not far off, all the witches of the Black Forest are still said to assemble periodically.—London Chronicle.

## TURKS TRYING TO DEFEY RUSS

Are Struggling to Defend Baiburt City, Armenia.

Whose Fall Would Threaten Trebizond.

Petrograd, April 2.—By means of a series of counter-attacks carried out with great energy the Turks in Armenia are striving to the utmost to defend the important city of Baiburt at the chief junction of the roads between Erzerum and Trebizond.

Since, in addition to the good road to Sivas and Mamahakhan, there are several trails from Baiburt through the Pontus range to the Black Sea coast, the occupation of Baiburt would greatly facilitate the operations of the Caucasian armies, and would establish close connection between the army of the Turkish forces defending the approaches to Trebizond and lead to the capture of the city of Erzerum.

The new line of attack upon the Black Sea port of Trebizond from the south, which the occupation of the junction would effect, would, it is believed, cause the immediate retirement of the Turkish forces defending the approaches to Trebizond and lead to the capture of the city of Erzerum.

Baiburt itself is an important stronghold center, and formerly was a very important base for the Russian army in the Caucasus.

In the Armenian theatre the Russian troops are steadily advancing in the southwestward direction towards the upper Tigris, where Russian officials say, the Turks have been less successful than elsewhere in checking the progress of the Russian advance.

Tonight's official communiqué says: "Turkish attempts to recapture important sectors recently taken from them failed completely. In the course of these operations the enemy exposed our troops with poisonous liquid."

## Accurate Optical Service.

J. W. Gerrie, druggist, cracks doctor of optics and specialist in fitting spectacles and eye glasses. Professional services free—drugs at store, 22 1/2, James street north.

The world's product of bad people probably amounts to quite a goodly amount, a year, half of which are made from American-grown corn.

# Daily Mirror

## IN THE LOOKING GLASS.

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"The girl who said to me the other day, 'I wouldn't be caught looking in a mirror for anything for fear some one might laugh me with being a foolish, vain creature,' made a great mistake, I thought, as I tried to look seriously."

"It is not vain to take care of one's self. I shall never forget what my mother told me a good many years ago when I became a man. She said, 'Use of my personal appearance. We don't have to see ourselves except when we go into our mirror, and even then, our friends, our acquaintances, the people we pass on the street, when perhaps we will catch a look, but even then we owe an obligation to look our best.'"

"A little dash of rouge, a little dab of hair cream, send some girls to their mirrors than any recent need of self-adjustment, and even Young Lochinvar, when he rode the West then, the girl to the looking glass, scolding herself: 'Why have you been so careless about your appearance all these years? Do you think I won't notice that your hair is graying, your hair and your complexion has been neglected?'"

"What a period of polishing and priming! In the mirror a girl sees herself through the day of her existence, 'what a girl!' How much thought is given to her rousette and her toilet! Her regards herself because of that look in the mirror, she is so full of it and made more efficient to the glow of life."

"I shall live as soon after her marriage she turns from the looking glass and settles down into a sudden way, too occupied with her household duties to care either about the lines in her face or the lines and cut of her gown."

"Truly it is the way of Nature's course, and the human body is made to last only and the plumage of the bird is more brilliant when spring is here and the birds on the wing are showing their feathers."

"But love in the higher forms of life is not destined to be transient and humanly love, after a cycle where life-long love is an ideal and even an aspiration, never stands still. It is a thing that lives of itself, but continual effort alone can keep it alive."

"Oh, dear," apostrophized a young bride of a few months when we called on her, "I can't imagine how I can be so beautiful, but you cannot imagine how I am!"

"Her words had convinced her, and when half an hour later, the young bride returned, he was visibly embarrassed by his own lack of appearance. Her uncombed hair was fully concealed by a bouffant cap and in order to preserve the young bride's line she had adorned herself in a disheveled dressing gown."

"This is one of the mistakes that make the flame of romance flicker and then die out," my mother remarked after we had been married for a few months. "The minute a woman forgets to be

a lady, alluring little sweetheart, the husband lays aside the role of the lover and marriage becomes a mediocre humdrum of lagging years." And then she reminded me of the romance of our grandmother, who, in spite of her paralysis, was dainty as a flower, there had been no change of season when she and my grandfather were happy together, for the never forget that love should be as permanent as when my grandfather came home she was always waiting for him in some surprising, sweet, clean little gown, looking as bright and cheerful as a wee, sunny day."

"Those were the days when women had to rise at dawn and help with the chores on the farm, but even for those duties, my grandmother had her plain, clean lines, that she might never present an untidy, ungainly appearance before my grandfather."

"And this is the way to stimulate love, although it takes a conscious effort to do it. Yet love, as the poets tell it, does not wait for material things. Let us not believe this in its entirety, but school ourselves to look our best so our lover's eyes will always be alluring."

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

Evelyn P.—Cranie Wilbur is now with the Horsley company in Los Angeles.

H. E.—Florence Le Baudie is with the Vanhousen company, J. Warren Kerrigan is with the Universal.

K. K. J.—By "doubling" a character we mean that if a leading woman, for instance, is to be doubled, she will dive from a high cliff into the water, an expert swimmer, often a man, will be required to keep her from face away from the camera, takes the dive for her.

Erma J.—You cannot make a scenario unless you obtain permission from the author or holder of copyright, or you can make a property right in the story, and if not renewed, it is then public property.

E. J. N.—The leading woman in "The Great Divide" is Ethel Clayton. The story was written by Fargan.

Effie McD.—James Kirkwood played "Lancer" Morse, opposite me in "The Eagle's Mate."

My foreign letter began very formally. I am sure you will have written me of your accident, and I am going to think you will not call me "promising" in writing to tell how sorry I am.

As I sit here on the deck of the boat, I seem to see you as I saw you last, in the pale green gown, and your face, with its smiling mouth, and your eyes, and your hair, and your low cut bodice, alight with the gleam of the dance. You reminded me of the mythical maiden for whom a suit is named, but I soon found that you were not a mythical being, but a real girl, that had lived behind the scenes of your burnished brown hair, and your eyes, and your smile, and your face, and your hair, and your low cut bodice, alight with the gleam of the dance. You reminded me of the mythical maiden for whom a suit is named, but I soon found that you were not a mythical being, but a real girl, that had lived behind the scenes of your burnished brown hair, and your eyes, and your smile, and your face, and your hair, and your low cut bodice, alight with the gleam of the dance.

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## Military Wrist Watches

### The House of Klein & Binkley has long been known as the Watch House.

There's a reason. When you are considering the purchase of a Military Wrist Watch, you may possibly remark that "so and so's" watches are cheaper than Klein & Binkley's.

Sometimes they are. If so that's just another reason why you should buy from Klein & Binkley.

We import a greater number of watches than any other retailer in Hamilton. How then could anyone else buy or sell cheaper than we without sacrificing quality to do so? Value is established by comparison.

When you buy a watch from Klein & Binkley you eliminate risk.

**Klein & Binkley**  
Jewellers and Opticians  
25-27 JAMES STREET NORTH  
HAMILTON.

## GERMANS RAID BRITISH LINE

But Met Heavy Repulse in All Attacks.

Next Big Battle to Be On the Yser.

London April 12.—While the infantry fighting around St. Eloi has ceased for the time being, the artillery of both sides is busy in that sector, and there has been considerable trench mortar activity. The enemy raided the British trenches near La Basselle after a heavy bombardment in which he used incendiary shells. He was driven out, however, the British lost a few prisoners. The capture of a few men working on the British front was the net result gained by the Germans in their raid. Wednesday night north-east of Yser, the British attacked the German trenches, but were driven back, many German dead being left on the field.

The Rotterdam correspondent of the Daily Mail telegraphing under the name of "The Yser" has written that the British in the Yser sector the enemy received a shock. Just before midnight a British position, but the effort was repulsed after a fierce hand-to-hand fight.

"It is certain that the enemy will make many of these isolated efforts. German troops and guns, especially guns, continue to arrive on the Yser front, where, I believe, the next great battle will be expected."

The British official statement on the campaign in the western zone is dated tonight reads:

"The enemy made a raid Tuesday night on our trenches near La Basselle after a heavy bombardment in which he used a large proportion of incendiary shells. He was driven out. We lost a few men taken prisoners."

"Last night the enemy made three attacks on our trenches north-east of Yser. These attacks reached our trenches, but were driven back, the enemy leaving some dead in the trenches. A few men belonging to a party working on our front were missing."

"There was some shelling to-day about Souchez and Cambray, near Looz and Heubenvillers, and about St. Eloi. We retaliated against the enemy's shelling. The mortars of the enemy exploded a small mine in Heubenvillers, but no damage was done."

"There was trench mortar activity in this section and about Arras to-day."

**CANADIANS BADLY HIT**

Said to Have Suffered Severely in St. Eloi Fight.

But the Germans Lost Still More Heavily.

London, April 12.—Details received here of fighting for craters, in which the Canadians suffered severely, show that at one spot five miles in direct line and close together were sprung against the Germans, whose defence consequently was momentarily completely shattered. The Canadians then rushed forward to occupy the ground thus rendered untenable. The advance was supported by artillery. The observer declares that the fire from the guns so close together was so intense that the German trenches of the house on fire. The Canadians secured ground on each side, with varying success on each side, and the enemy was driven out. If the Canadian losses were severe there is no doubt the enemy lost more heavily.

**Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA**

The lozenges give relief to the throat, especially in cases of coughing. It is pleasant, grateful and efficacious in headaches or feverish conditions, and is a charm for halitosis or perspiration.

(To be continued.)

## RUSSIA ITS ASSETS DESCRIBED

Fine Address by J. D. Allan at the Board of Trade Annual Smoker.

**INSTRUCTIVE TALK**

Which Set Many of the Business Men of the City Thinking.

War students and keen business men alike listened to the able address with undivided interest of J. D. Allan, ex-President of the Toronto Board of Trade, who spoke on "Russia, Its Assets, and Its Liabilities" to the members of the Hamilton Board of Trade at the annual smoker of the organization last night.

Limited to scarcely more than forty-five minutes, Mr. Allan crowded more knowledge and facts into his address than any previous speaker who has spoken on a similar subject before local audiences. He waived politeness and treated a wealth of facts in his briefest possible manner.

He said Russia is a world in itself. Its undeveloped resources place it in much the same position as Canada at the present time. In fact, the physical feature of Russia are very like those of Canada. The great steppe are nothing but prairies on a greater scale. In this feature, too, would much of Russia's future be evolved. These steppes would become great wheat producing lands, and Canadian wheat growers would have to look to their laurels or else meet defeat at the hands of Russian agriculture. Mr. Allan surveyed conditions and the reports which have been prepared on the subject by the Canadian Department of Trade and Commerce. He said they contained at best only superficial knowledge, and that the great steppe are nothing but prairies on a greater scale. In this feature, too, would much of Russia's future be evolved. 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change a telegram. The Telegraph Company  
base of parcels mail were allowed to  
be, then being addressed to a station  
American unionist stationed at a station  
tinopolis. The despatch addressed to  
boxes of California fruit were also taken  
from the vessel.











